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THROWING AWAY THE CHILDREN.

The Common Cause
OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

VOL. VIII., No. 369.] FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

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[*The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.*]

Notes and News.

Women of British Columbia Earn the Vote.

According to *The World* (Vancouver) of March 17th, a Bill to extend the franchise to the women of British Columbia was to be introduced into the legislature during the last week of March. At time of going to press we can obtain no information as to the progress of this Bill, but its prospects, *The World* considers, should be much better now than ever before. "Women, by the work they have done in the last year or two, have shown themselves just as valuable a social, military, and economic asset to the community as men. They have worked for their country, while the men have fought for it. In this war, where nations, and not men alone, mobilise, women's assistance and effort have been of untold worth." "Women," concludes *The World*, "have earned the vote; it ought to be accorded them, not as a favour, but as a right.

On Canadian Ranches.

In the Cowichan district of British Columbia, from which, reports *The World*, every eligible man has gone to the front, women are carrying on the work of the big ranches. Last winter, when there were bad snowstorms, and the roofs of farms and houses were buried under two or three feet of snow, the women, attired in men's clothing, shovelled them clear. "Women are feeding the stock daily, and doing all the chores about the place. They are cutting their own wood, milking the cows, and, in fact, doing all the work about the farms that their husbands formerly did. The war is a serious thing with them, and they are devoting themselves whole-souledly to the cause."

Child Labour on Farms.

In this country, too, the process of replacing men by women goes steadily on, but it is still very far from complete. Prejudice dies hard, and so does the habit of paying low wages for long hours. In some districts the farmers, while maintaining that women are not strong enough for the work that they require, are urging a reduction of the school-leaving age, in order that they may obtain the services of children of 12 and 13. At the Conference of the National Union of Teachers, last week, a strong protest was made against any such reduction. Speaking on this question, Mr. Dakers, a former president of the Union, said that farmers wanted child labour because they recognised that the war had enabled the adult worker to demand more reasonable hours of labour and proper remuneration. They had declined the assistance of Belgians, which had been offered to them, and, rather than pay the necessary money for the aid of soldiers returned from the war, some of them had declared they would let their crops rot in the ground. Boys were receiving 7s. for a long week's work in many districts, while on one farm the payment was as low as 9d. rising to 1s. 6d.

Paper Substitutes.

Slowly we are trying to lose the spending habits of a very rich nation. It is not uncommon now in a shop to hear a customer say, "Never mind about wrapping that up in paper; I will take it as it is," and the paper economy will soon be as much a matter of course as the new practice of carrying all small parcels home ourselves. It is a great change, for good, strong brown paper has only been known in Great Britain and France, and always seemed typical of solid British methods, after the crackling yellow-brown wood pastes or gaudy tissues of some parts of the Continent. In Bulgaria, one of the poorer countries, where even cheap German wrapping-paper is hardly known, parcels are carefully wrapped up in a large square of linen or printed cotton, called a *bukhta*. The bukhta is an institution. The bread is brought, wrapped in checked cotton; the shoemaker sends your boots home in a gay coloured square; even the wedding-presents for a bride are sent in a bukhta, but in this case the square is of beautiful hand-embroidered linen, and forms part (sometimes the best part) of the present, to be added to the bride's linen chest. Some of these beautiful heirlooms occasionally reach England as afternoon tea-cloths. But, as a rule, the bukhta is less elaborate. It is returned to the sender (like a basket) by the messenger, and as every housewife has a store by her, ready for any occasion, she is set up for life with substitutes for brown paper. Are we, too, to be reduced to the checked handkerchief bundle of other days?

How to Bring Down Prices.

A writer in *T.P.'s Weekly* suggests that if women were to band themselves together to boycott goods for which the prices have been unduly raised, the ring who have combined to put the prices up would be obliged to lower them. "For instance, best bacon is 1s. 6d. a pound; it should not be more than 1s. 2d. If the women of Britain boycotted bacon for a fortnight, it would go down to 1s. 2d. at the end of the time. Butter is 1s. 8d.; it could well be 1s. 4d. in May; then for one month we will use margarine, and boycott butter. The price would come tumbling down with a run. . . . Coal is anything from 5s. to 10s. a ton more than it should be. Boycott coal, use gas, but use it carefully. . . . Take, as a last example, matches. They are to be 8d. a dozen boxes, when they should be sixpence."

Railway Women Clerks and War Bonus.

Railway companies are being approached by the Railway Clerks' Association with a view to the granting of the same bonus terms to women, whether temporary or permanent, as those paid to men. While this is an obvious act of justice, on which the Association does well to insist, we have it on the authority of one of its officials that the Railway Clerks' Association is in principle opposed to the payment of bonus, and only agrees to it in the last resort, if no better terms can be obtained.

The Value of Organisation.

On May 1st a "Suffrage Day" was celebrated throughout the U.S.A., thousands of meetings being held to pass resolutions calling upon the National Republican and Democratic parties to adopt Women's Suffrage.

"For all successful suffrage work," says *The Women's Journal*, "whether State or National, the fundamental need is thorough organisation. A little story now going the rounds of the press illustrates its importance.

"Rastus was an ox-team driver and an expert in flourishing a long whip.

"As he and a few men were walking along the road one day, he took pride in showing his skill with the whip. He picked off a big black bug more than a rod away on the fence. A little farther on he took a lone bumblebee out of a honeysuckle. Soon they came under a walnut tree, from which hung a fine cone-shaped hornets' nest. On the outside were a large number of guards.

"'There,' said the men, 'Rastus, cut down that hornets' nest.'

"Quick as the memory of a boyhood sting Rastus replied: 'No, sah, boss. Not on a bet; 'cause dem's o'ganised.'

"That is why, all over the country, the suffragists are now working to extend and strengthen their organisation. All the vicious interests are putting up an organised fight against votes for women; and it has been said with truth: 'When bad men organise, good men must combine.'"

Co-ordination of Women's Efforts.

Organisation is also badly wanted in women's war work. Writing in *The Daily Chronicle* of April 24th, Miss Mary Macarthur maintains that there is no shortage of untrained women; but, on the other hand, many more women and girls are prepared to undertake work than there are jobs for them to do. In all the less skilled branches of engineering "women are tumbling over one another to compete for vacancies," and the calls to them to "come out" and undertake this, that, and the other are quite beside the mark. "What is wanted, is not sensational schemes or the trivialities of badge and armlet. Women need no hysterical calls to 'come out.' They are waiting, very many of them, for the opportunity, and others are ready to come forward as the need arises. What we do want is organisation, facilities for training, and maintenance during training, arrangements for housing and transport, co-ordination of the Labour Exchanges with all the other agencies for employment, and co-ordination and co-operation within the Labour Exchange system itself. Let us have an end of excited scurryings to and fro, of processions and all the riot of ill-informed newspaper screamings. Let women register their willingness to do work when called upon, and, meantime, let them go on in their present occupations, equipping themselves quietly for future possibilities. And let us see to it that the State guarantees to all women workers a minimum wage that shall suffice to maintain them in health and efficiency. Let us further demand that upon none of them is imposed an undue strain, and that work be done under such conditions as do not diminish the ultimate maximum production, nor endanger the future of the race with which the future of England and the Empire itself is indissolubly bound."

Food for the Woman Worker.

A correspondent of *The Times* points out the great need in London and other large towns for suitable places where women workers can obtain good food, well served, at a moderate rate. The meals provided in the ordinary tea-shop are very monotonous, and not really cheap; while, in some of the coffee-shops frequented by men, where more substantial food can be got at a lower price, the men resent the intrusion of women, and there are no places where they can wash. The writer suggests that there should be cafés run for women workers, where they could get really substantial meals of good food—food that they could eat and enjoy, freshly cooked, not warmed up day after day until all the nourishment has been extracted. The rooms, too, should be bright and comfortable, while in summer open-air cafés could be introduced in the various public squares and gardens. At present hundreds of women are cooped up in hot, stuffy rooms, "clamouring for inferior food, at prices that only serve the wholly unproductive purpose of filling the already overflowing coffers of the firm. Care of the woman worker is a sacred national duty, as yet unrecognised."

Women Attorneys.

In California two women have recently been appointed prosecuting attorneys. Miss Letta Belle Hibbin is Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles, and Miss Annette A. Adams is United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California. Miss Hibbin graduated from the Los Angeles Law School three years ago, at the head of a class containing fifty-three men.

A Victim to Restlessness.

"Women as well as men are victims of this restless age," says *The Niagara Falls Journal* of March 29th. "Take the recent case of the ambitious Illinois wife. Not content with keeping house and rearing a family of nine children, she persisted during rush hours in helping her husband shoe horses. But the strain was too much for her, and now she is dead, at the age of 95."

The Common Will.

In his speech to the members of the Franco-British Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Asquith stated that the aim of the Entente was to establish "the principle of equal rights for all civilised States." In the famous Dublin speech of September, 1914, the aim was perhaps even more definitely stated as "the substitution for force . . . of a real European partnership based on the recognition of equal rights, and established and enforced by the common will." Early in the war there was a general feeling, in England at least, that this was the "war to end war;" and to those who had long cherished the hope of an effective concert between nations it seemed that the outcome of the struggle would be some real advance towards their ideal. The hope of those early months has gradually dwindled away; the facts of war have shaken confidence in the progress of civilisation; new and conflicting aims have been put forward; and the attitude which the patriot in each country is expected to assume is one of "preparedness" for future war rather than preparation for future peace. It is very gratifying to find that the Government, notwithstanding "the clash of competing ambitions," have not lost sight of the goal. The principle of equal rights between States is to be established; and this is very nearly the same thing as the end of war. If Belgium is to have equal rights with Germany, or Serbia with Austria, there must be some arbitrament that is not the arbitrament of war. As long as war can settle disputes there will be no peace. It is only when war, *i.e.*, the military position at the end of a war, is not the basis of settlement, is not even taken into consideration in the settlement, that the principle of equal rights between great and small States—or between great States themselves for that matter—will really be established. The triumph of enduring peace will come when the successful military power—the power that has won a war—submits the settlement of the dispute to arbitration in which the original grounds of the dispute are not confused by the final military position. Then, and then only, there will be no more fighting: steel will not weight the scales of justice.

Can this ideal ever be achieved? Mr. Asquith thinks it can, though "by a slow and gradual process;" and it is to be established and enforced by the common will. The establishment of a European partnership, or of international action based on the common good, is perhaps an easy enough matter; a council table and a few chairs are all the preliminary machinery that is necessary, given goodwill. Perhaps the conference might set up further machinery of courts of arbitration and conciliation; or, perhaps, the conference might be in such a pleasant mood that it would think an exchange of views quite enough to remove any possible friction. In any case, the beginning, the establishment of the partnership, needs only a few minutes' goodwill.

But what if, subsequently, one of the partners developed a certain viciousness? What if, refusing conference, conciliation, and arbitration, a partner dissolved the reign of law by drawing his sword? This has always been the fatal difficulty. In theory, conference, conciliation, and arbitration have long

existed, and many disputes have been settled, at least, temporarily, by sane methods. The European partnership has often been established, sometimes in a general way, sometimes only in regard to particular issues; the difficulty has been that the partnership, the principle of public right, and the common good has never been enforced, when the need came, by the common will. Sometimes the partners have altogether ignored a violation of public right; sometimes they have expressed pious opinions and given "diplomatic support" to justice; and even when a vigorous attempt to enforce justice has been made action has been limited to those whose "interests" were affected. In other words, there has been a definite set-to between the parties to the dispute; the interested parties have tried to enforce the law, with the inevitable result that, when successful, interest, not right, has been enforced.

The Allies find it very difficult now to see why neutrals do not abandon their neutrality and side with civilisation against the law-breaker; but from time immemorial it has been an international "law" that no State "comes in" unless its "interests" are directly concerned. That we find it strange for neutrals to remain neutral now is due, in the first place, to a vague feeling that disinterestedness ought to side with justice, and to a rather more definite feeling that a true conception of interests must lead to the realisation that every State is concerned when aggression riots over public right and the common good. Both of these feelings are of excellent augury for the future. That justice ought to be supported, even when the interests of a State are not directly threatened, may seem, perhaps, too Quixotic a doctrine to guide the policy of a State; yet the mere formulation of the doctrine will have important results if it leads (as the statement that we are fighting to preserve the sanctity of treaties has in fact led) to a dim realisation of the truth that in any question whatever of international relations there are no disinterested parties. When the vindication of justice is seen to be worth while from an interested point of view, it becomes a practical proposition to support justice.

Mr. Asquith has stated that the rule of right must be not only established but also enforced by the common will: in short, all States must be willing to "come in" to support the law, or the establishment of order will be as temporary as it has been in the past. In the afterglow of this war, with all the facts of the war before them, the common enforcement of right will be a practical proposition to put before the peoples of belligerent and neutral States alike. It seems quite certain, from Mr. Asquith's repeated utterances, that the British Government intend to put forward that proposition, inviting other States to join in a mutual agreement to enforce, if need be, the principle of public right whenever and wherever it is threatened. It is equally certain that the proposal will meet with considerable opposition everywhere: in England the "Little Britishers" will object to Britain's hands being tied, or to Britain's being embroiled in wars which do not concern her and which bring her no profit, and at the other end of the scale the pacifists will object to any agreement that may involve the country in war. It is of the utmost importance to the future of civilisation that the proposal of an agreement involving disinterested action should be properly supported, and that any doubts should be removed, or at any rate made coherent, by real study and thought.

Such an agreement pre-supposes, of course, the existence of machinery to decide when public right is in fact violated—the policeman's task would be difficult if there were no laws and no courts—and no doubt there will be great division of opinion as to the adequacy of any proposed machinery. But the problem is not now as far from solution as it was a hundred years ago; conference, conciliation, and arbitration have been tried, and tried successfully. The form, as it were, is ready, though the spirit has still to be infused. It is true that people in the past have had good intentions, and that these have failed; but the more fully we realise the extent of their partial success the more confidently we shall look forward to the future.

As the belief that States are not concerned in the vindication of public right unless their interests are threatened gives way to the belief that international right is essential to the well-being of every State, however powerful, so "by a slow and gradual process" the people in each State will come to realise that their own individual interests, too, are vitally concerned in the vindication of international right; and then, perhaps, peace will be enduring. The slow and gradual process can be hastened, as always when the process is psychological, by a little effort. The study of international relations is not merely an abstractly valuable thing that can be left over till we have more leisure: through it the reign of public right can be established and the sacrifices of our soldiers made good. EMILE BURNS.

First-Hand Experiences.

XII.—HAY-BALING ON THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS.

Those wondrous downs, which are to Albion what the prairies are to Canada—great open breathing spaces—are a revelation to the Londoner who only London knows. It is another world, where life moves placidly along far from the madding throng.

We were an emergency gang of women drafted down from the Metropolis to speed the despatch of hay to cavalry chargers somewhere in France. Our arrival had been heralded in the village as seven titled ladies coming from London to bale hay, billeted on Mrs. H——, the lady of the manor.

Needless to say, the hamlet was greatly excited, for we had certainly come from afar, though without the halo of a title. Two of us—twins—from Argentina, one from Brazil, one from Canada, one from Devonshire, one from Paris, one from Rome.

The clubwomen and journalists brought with them an atmosphere of Fleet Street and life in Mayfair. They were the very latest types of working-women in war service, cosmopolitans, linguists, women used to lounging in the morning, to whom cigarettes were an essential item, and an early cup of tea brought to their bedside a *sine qua non*. Yet, here they were in battle array, to do doughty deeds for King and country.

Two of them shared a cottage of unknown antiquity, with an earthern floor, a kitchen range, and a piano. A step-ladder led from the back-kitchen (which was also the scullery) to the sleeping apartments, which commanded a noble view of the surrounding country. The water was reached by manipulating a draw-well in the garden, and the early breakfast was arranged for 6.30 a.m. The fire was laid the night before, only requiring a match and some persuasion, added to patience, to set the kettle boiling, so when the active partner in the cottage hustled round at night it was a case of taking time by the forelock.

Operations began when "Martha" shouted "Scoot!" to the dormant partner, who, woke up from a reverie, betook herself to the step-ladder which led to her apartment, and soon was lost in dreams. When the alarum-clock rang out at six in the morning there was a sense of being up and doing and justifying one's existence. It was a wonderful revelation to see the roseate winter sun shining down on the scene as we started out to the hay-ricks across the stubble. We assembled at half-past seven, and it was glorious, the weather being exceptionally fine.

A glance of the eye was all the roll-call needed to prove we were all there. The seven women, the foreman, supervisor, and engine-driver, and so soon as the foreman sang out "Let her go," *she* went, our steam-engine puff, puff, puff, puff, puff, puff, puff, and away went the hay, forked into the baler with all the might of four vigorous women, amid a cloud of dust. Two ran in the wire, while a third received it on the near side of the rick, and passed it back through the needle, to be gripped and clenched for shipment.

The baler contained four hundredweight, and each hundredweight was a bale. The pressure of the baler compressed the hay, and there was a special "click," which duly announced the crucial moment when the bales should be fastened, and then they were gradually pressed forward to the edge of the baler and carried off, one by one, to the waggon.

So we proceeded until eleven o'clock, when there was a short halt for early lunch—a delightful repast, "all among the hay," with the sunshine overhead, and the downs as far as the eye could reach in all directions.

Training stables are a feature of the downs, and the light-weights were to be seen exercising their pedigree steeds, looking rather glum, as their occupation is gone owing to the war. On one occasion several boys of the neighbourhood came round to lend a helping hand, the light-weights and stable-boys among them. How they worked!

Our evenings as guests of the Lady of the Manor were enchanting. We had quite an array of artistic talent, the prima donna being a professional lady, who sang us "Songs of Araby" and "The Holy City," and as to the "Long Way to Tipperary," we all joined in the chorus.

The entertainment began with high tea and ended, some hours later, with a delicious supper. Our conversazione was most interesting, as we all told our personal experiences, for we were one large family for the time being.

And so the days sped on, and the ricks became small and beautifully less, until the last bale was despatched, and we were moved on to Blewbury, we gangers going first in a one-horse chaise, the baling-press and steam-engine following, and looking, in the distance, like a modern Noah's Ark.

Blewbury carried us back at once to Doomsday Book and Norman times, for every night at eight o'clock the curfew tolled from the old historic Church of St. Michael, and when the echoes of the curfew died away there was another peal, which went on and on until it rang out the number of days of the month, and then all was peaceful slumber until the morning's dawn saw us again on the scene of action.

A week finished our baling at Blewbury; and we were paid off, and started on our journeys with a hope of meeting again, which was realised some weeks later; but that is another story.

A. de C.

WORK IN INDIA FOR THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

"India is awakening to the importance of the work done by the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals," writes Miss Lindsay, from Nasirabad, Rajputana.

"On Saturday, January 29th, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall of Ajwe, Rajputana, with Mr. Watson, the Chief Commissioner, in the chair. There was a fairly large and representative gathering of Indian gentlemen present, and a smaller, but also representative one of Europeans. Mrs. Shaw McLaren gave a most interesting address on the work of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, holding her audience spellbound for forty minutes, as she told us of the wonderful achievements of the women in France and Serbia and Salonika. Rs. 413 (£27 10s. 8d.) were added to the Fund that afternoon.

"A few days later, the girls of the Christian Girls' Boarding School, Nasirabad, Rajputana, gave an entertainment in aid of the same fund. They are all Indian girls, but have been very much interested in the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The main features of the entertainment were scenes from Indian epics, and a scene illustrative of the work at Abbé Royaumont, in which Mrs. Shaw McLaren, as administrator, gave a brief account of the work done. There was a very good audience, composed of Indian Christians and practically all the Europeans in the station, and the school hopes to be able to send Rs. 100 to the Fund.

"As far as the Girls' Boarding School is concerned," continues Miss Lindsay, "this is the first time that it has attempted to raise money by giving an entertainment, and we hoped to be able to send perhaps Rs. 50, but all the Europeans in Nasirabad —and there are not many just now—took it up, and the Indian Christians, who are by no means a wealthy community, also took a number of tickets, while the girls themselves threw themselves heart and soul into the work, so that we are sending double what we hoped to. One cannot do very much for the war out here in Rajputana: this is our modest contribution."

We regret that in the Note on Work in India for the Scottish Women's Hospital, in our issue of April 22nd, the name of Mrs. Tabor, the original Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, was omitted. Mrs. Tabor was Hon. Treasurer from December, 1915, until she returned home in March, 1916, and the success of the scheme was largely due to her. Before the actual idea of an "Indian Fund" was started, Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. Hallowes, and Miss Weatherley had all done real hard work in raising £50 in different places to support beds in the Hospitals.

YOUR SUBSTITUTE!

Are you selling the Special Florence Nightingale Number of "The Common Cause" on Lamp Day (Florence Nightingale's birthday), May 12th? Or, if you are pledged to give other service on this day, *have you paid* for a substitute to sell for you. If not, may we ask for a donation *as early as possible?* Three shillings will pay for a seller for the day. If we can collect £50 we can employ 200 to 300 sellers.

It is very important that our paper should be sold at every pitch in order to bring the aims and work of the N.U. before as large a public as possible. We want Our Great Day in London to be also a **magnificent advertisement for "The Common Cause."**

Motor-Cars.

In order to achieve this it will be necessary to have at **least six motor-cars,** with drivers. Who will lend these?

Secretaries who are organising Common Cause sales in conjunction with Lamp Day, are asked to order copies as soon as possible.

Sellers for Lamp Day Fund.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	5	4	0	Miss Nicholas		3	0
Mrs. Shuttleworth		3	0	Mrs. Howe	1	0	0
Miss Beaumont		3	0	Miss Newman		3	0
Miss Alford		3	0	Miss Bradley		3	0
Miss Gardiner		3	0	Miss Thompson		10	0
C. E. R.		3	0	Miss Haslam, M.D.		3	0
Mrs. Gardiner		3	0	Three Friends	1	0	0
Miss Trollope		6	0	Miss Thompson		3	0
Miss Millbanke		3	0	Miss Bellamy		3	0
Miss V. Jenkins		3	0	Mrs. Mason		3	0
Miss McDowell		3	0				
Miss Coxhead		5	0		£10	16	0
Miss Ashbee		3	0				

Reviews.

In The Fortnightly Review for May, Mr. H. J. Jennings, submitting the Budget to detailed criticism, asks for an all-round tariff on imported luxuries, "whether they can be packed in a small compass or not;" prohibition hitherto has been applied chiefly, if not solely, in relation to tonnage, and "luxuries," with some exceptions, are seldom as bulky as necessaries. It is rather curious to note the writer's eagerness to promote schemes for paying for the war by loans, rather than to make the effort to pay our way as far as we possibly can by taxes. After all, it is we ourselves who must ultimately pay the interest on the loans, and precisely through the method of taxation. An article on "The Efficacy of the Blockade," gives reason for showing that the success of the naval policy inaugurated on March 11th, 1915, is beyond question, and the leakage exceedingly small. Among other articles of interest are two hitherto unpublished essays by Swinburne.

The Englishwoman contains an interesting account of Refugees in Petrograd and Moscow, by Miss Violetta Thurstan. An article on "German Scientific Hygiene" shows how signally the "soulless materialism" of German methods has failed in combating infant mortality, the death-rate of children under one year in Germany, during the period 1901-1912, being 181 per thousand, as compared with 121 for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Scharlieb deals with the recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases with regard to the education of doctors and medical students, the public in general, and school-children and adolescents. In an article on "Real Food Economy," Mrs. Ernestine Mills puts forward a strong plea for central kitchens. "The remedy for our wasteful habits of living," she says, "and our miserably inadequate cooking, is not to teach every woman to cook, but to forbid the vast majority of women to cook at all. Why should every woman learn cooking, any more than every man should learn tailoring? We all want food, we all want clothes, but cooking and tailoring are skilled crafts, and both are far better left in the hands of experts." "A Travers Bar-le-Duc" tells of the sufferings of the French in the invaded districts, as seen by a member of the Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee, and in pleasant contrast to this terrible story is a description of a canteen in a French Depôt.

Jus Suffragii.—Of special interest are an article on the Suffrage victory in Saskatchewan, and a letter from the Women's Service Guild to the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, pointing out that the women of Australia and New Zealand *alone* of British women will be directly represented at the Imperial Conference to be held after the war, and indirectly at the Congress of the Powers which will follow that Congress. Resolutions were enclosed with this letter urging the Australian representatives at the Conference to press for the granting of the franchise to women, and to endeavour to secure that the question of Women's Suffrage be included in the programme of the Congress of the Powers.

La Revue Hebdomadaire, published by the Librairie Plon, Paris, on April 15th, has an article entitled "Une Antigone Anglaise," by Léon Cury, which deals with the death of Miss Edith Cavell. The author says: "Antigone la victime de Créon n'est plus seulement pour nous une figure de légende la fille spirituelle de Sophocle. . . . Elle est Miss Edith Cavell elle-même, qui lui prête ses traits et sa physionomie fraternelle." Comparing the two names he says of Antigone: "Elle représente un des sommets de l'Art. . . . Miss Cavell représente un des sommets de l'humanité. Destinées l'une et l'autre aux missions consolatrices, spontanément penchées vers ce qui souffre et vers ce qui meurt, ces deux figures suscitées l'une par le génie du poète, l'autre par la violence féconde de la guerre, se renvoient, à vingt cinq siècles de distance, le rayonnement de la plus pure lumière."

Die Frauenfrage contains an account of several women architects now employed in military service. Fraulein von Knohelsdorf was employed to construct the officers' camp, garden, and roads at Döberitz, and was then commissioned to design and build two large officers' barracks and two large "transform" houses, and is now rebuilding a burnt Mission Church. In the same building office at Döberitz, the Young Princess Victoria of Bentheim is working. Agnes Mackensen passed her diploma examination as engineer in 1915, and worked in the military building office at Spadau. She is now appointed as assistant in building a Court House at Düsseldorf. Margaret Wettcke, of Posen, has been employed at Spadau in building barracks. In all cases the buildings are permanent. The women receive the same emoluments as their male colleagues.

"Bournville" Cocoa

"The very finest product."

The Medical Magazine.

CADBURY, BOURNVILLE.

THE SHIELD contains a valuable article on "Hospital Accommodation for Venereal Diseases," by Dr. Helen Wilson, showing how disgracefully inadequate provision for the treatment of these diseases is. There are very few special hospitals for their treatment, and "almost every general hospital has a rule excluding patients suffering from venereal diseases," though "every hospital has many beds occupied by cases which are the late results of such disease." Thus, with few exceptions, the only hospital treatment available is that provided by the Poor Law. While in some infirmaries the provision made is very good, in others it is quite unsuitable, the patients being in many places treated as if they were criminals. Mr. John Cowan deals with the question of the Army and prostitution, and shows that there is a considerable body of opinion still in favour of a revival of the discredited C.D. Act system.

PROGRESS.—Articles on "Women in Agriculture," by Marjory Pease, R.D.C., and "A Clearing House for Social Service," by F. D. Matheson.

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.—Mrs. Bedford Fenwick discusses the new "College of Nursing," and insists on the need for self-government in the nursing profession and for State Registration of trained nurses.

THE MOTHERS' MAGAZINE.—Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser writes on "Economising the Babies," and describes the Nursing School at Burnt Green, Worcestershire, for teaching nursery hygiene and child management.

THE MISTRESS OF ALL WORK. By J. G. Sime. (Methuen. 1s. net.)

People who allow themselves to talk or write about "woman" instead of "women" invite the sort of errors which a legal maxim declares to lurk behind general terms. The course of a few sentences will seldom fail to produce the assumption that all women have the same propensities, dispositions, and duties; and that assumption lies at the root of more than half the nonsense talked about women. The writer of *The Mistress of All Work*, boldly generalising, tells us that "the making of a home" is woman's true profession; that no woman can run a house properly who has not done all the tasks that will have to be done in it; that the house is the natural medium for the expression of a woman's personality; and that "if woman refuses to do her own work," man will take it "out of woman's hands," which will be a calamity. To him (or her, or possibly him *and* her, for these sometimes appear to be two divergent voices) it seems right, desirable, and even agreeable that the burden of this second trade should always rest upon every working woman; and he does not hesitate to scold "woman" for the fact that many women are born without inclination or capacity for this particular occupation. That the domestic industry itself suffers by being mainly left, as an organised by-occupation, in the hands of millions of women, instead of being carried on systematically by one-tenth the number of really trained whole-time experts, never occurs to him; nor that the whole nation suffers from the vast waste of time, energy, and toil involved in the serving of each house by a separate woman.

The theory, therefore, of this little manual may wisely be disregarded, but the practical pages—happily many more in number—are thoroughly worthy of attention. In them the inexperienced housekeeper may find many valuable hints, and even the experienced housekeeper some. Particularly to be recommended is the advice about washing boards with a weak infusion of chloride of lime, instead of scrubbing them. The boards will be whiter and the labour considerably less.

THE HOUSE FLY: A Slayer of Men, by F. W. Fitzsimmons, F.Z.S., F.R.M.S., &c. (Longmans,), describes the way in which the fly spreads the microbes of disease, and the urgent need for eliminating it from our dwellings.

THE HOUSE-FLY PERIL.

Miss M. E. Griffiths, Public Library, Luton, is prepared to lecture on "House-Flies and their Relation to Health and Disease," with lantern slides, for a nominal fee. The lecture should be of special value to sanitary authorities who are alive to the danger (and cost) to the community due to flies.

THE MARY MURDOCH MEMORIAL FUND.

Several of Dr. Mary Murdoch's friends have expressed a wish to contribute towards a memorial which would perpetuate her memory among medical women, even after the generation of those who have known and loved her has passed away.

At this moment when the demand for medical women is far greater than the supply, it is felt appropriate to her memory as well as to the nation's needs, that a memorial should be chosen which would help some young medical women in the first years of their practice.

While actual details have yet to be settled, it is intended that a Fund shall be raised to found a Bursary or Bursaries on these lines, in connection with the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. The following are acting as the Committee of the Memorial Fund:—

Miss L. B. Aldrich Blake, M.D., M.S., Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women.
Mrs. Edwin Gray, National Union of Women Workers.
Mrs. H. Fawcett, LL.D., National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
Miss Jane H. Walker, M.D.
Miss Helen Webb, M.B.
Miss L. Martindale, M.D., B.S.
Miss F. M. Edmonds, M.D., B.S.
Miss F. Stacey, M.B., B.S.
Miss S. Watt.
The Hon. Mrs. Franklin, Hon. Treasurer, 50, Porchester Terrace, London, W. (to whom contributions may be sent).

Correspondence.

REST FOR TIRED WORKERS.

MADAM,—At this time of general strain and anxiety we long that more of our tired workers may be able to get into the country to rest and find their souls anew. Many of our club leaders tell us how much their girls enjoy Saturday afternoons spent in rambles to museums, galleries, parks and gardens, if we can ensure a welcome and tea from some sympathetic hostess at the close of the afternoon.

We venture to appeal to your readers who possess gardens within and around London to invite a few girl workers on some Saturday afternoons convenient to themselves. Through the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs we can find girls delighted to come from any part of London with their leaders. We can arrange our parties to suit any accommodation offered, whether small or large. We only ask for a friendly welcome and a simple tea, and we can assure every hostess that she will be well rewarded for the hospitality offered by the delightful appreciation of her guests. Those of your readers recognising the needs of our girls are asked to communicate with our Secretary at 118, Great Titchfield Street, W.

(Signed) LOUISE CREIGHTON, President.
LILY H. MONTAGU, Chairman.
EDITH H. GLOVER, Hon. Secretary.

PENALISING MARRIAGE.

MADAM,—There is a factor that would appear to partly justify the difference in treatment by the tax-collector of a man and his wife and two unmarried members of a joint household to which "Married" calls attention. That is, the allowing of money paid in premiums for life assurance when one puts in one's claim for rebate to Somerset House. It is unlikely that the supposed pair of unmarried sisters have insured their lives; while in most cases a husband has insured his life and gets allowed for it to the extent of one-sixth of his income. This modifies the injustice, but does not do away with it. Suppose a married couple whose joint income is £420. He is (or they are) insured, paying premiums £70. Even so, they pay income-tax on £420 − £170 = net £250. Meanwhile, their neighbours, a pair of sisters, or a brother and sister, having a joint income of £420 pretty equally divided, pay tax on £420 − £240 = net £180.

Another injustice affecting most middle-class women—affecting also persons retired from business—is the great difference in tax on earned and *un*earned income. The principle is right, but it is carried too far, seeing that the income which is now *un*earned was, say, till last month, earned by the husband or father or by the man who is now past work.

L. THOMPSON.

WOMEN DETECTIVES.

MADAM,—Owing to my absence from home, THE COMMON CAUSE for April 22nd has only just come into my hands. In it I notice the statement that Bristol has taken a step in advance of all other cities in the kingdom by the appointment of a woman detective, but that honour is really due to Glasgow. In July of last year the first official appointment of this nature was made in Glasgow, and in September Miss Miller entered upon her duties as a member of the detective force, having exactly the same powers as the men detectives.

This forward step was the direct result of the work of my Committee, and Miss Miller's appointment was particularly gratifying to them, as she had been the first and principal worker of the National Vigilance Association of Scotland. Moreover, Miss Miller's training and wide experience as our worker made her peculiarly fitted for such a post, for it is of the utmost importance that the pioneers in work of this nature should be women of education and experience. The whole success of the movement depends upon the right class of women being appointed and being willing to undertake this arduous and not too pleasant work.—NELLIE M. HUNTER.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"La seule chance de s'élever qu'avait la femme aux temps primitifs, celle-là même qui de nos jours encore sera son unique port de salut, c'est le travail productif, et nul doute que, si elle avait persévéré dans ce genre d'activité durant toute la période matriarcale, elle n'aurait jamais été asservie."

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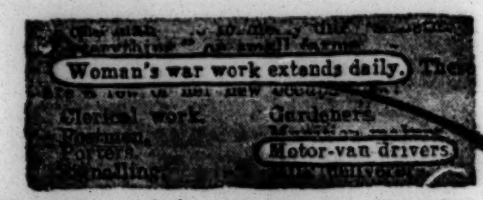

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

New Hopes and New Roads.

Gradually, in the course of one century, the women of the country have become its spending department. Economy for women (see the posters!) means "Stop spending;" or else (see the tradesmen's advertisements!) "Get your money's worth." Have we quite forgotten that in the pre-industrial age, we were also half, or nearly half, of the productive "effectives" of our country? Besides "making one quarter of the rent and saving another quarter," which was the basis of Mrs. Poyser's immortal Declaration of Rights, women did still more than the management of the dairy, the house, the young live stock. The spinning was all in women's hands, and to some extent the weaving, too. There are still countries in Europe where we may see, as it were, ourselves of three or four centuries ago, and one of the most striking and interesting things to note is the big part played by women in productive work. The rich cotton cloth, like the serge worn by men in Balkan countries, is made from yarn spun by the women through the winter, and often also woven by women, who finally embroider the rich heavy designs on the sleeves. The women in Balkan countries work in the field and carry on the work of the farms, if the men are called up to fight. But in Balkan countries industrialism has not yet driven deep wedges of division between men's work and women's work, and broken up the old system of co-operation between the sexes by drawing all the industries of the home into factories. Under the old conditions, for instance, the industrial position of the married woman was neither a "problem" nor a portent.

In her own home, as a child and young girl, every woman passed through what was to all intents and purposes her industrial apprenticeship, and after marriage, in her own home again (or in that of her mother-in-law) she became in turn what may be called a forewoman and then an employer. She was a maker, and producer, and home-keeper, far more than a spender; and the home was not merely the best but the only training-place for life, and the place where the grown woman afterwards earned her livelihood. Home—in this sense of the word—has ceased to exist. The factory—which is to say, Industrialism—has destroyed it. The nineteenth century brought about an immense social revolution.

All sorts and kinds of compromises and adjustments were extemporised in the Victorian era. School life, very naturally, became very much more important; so much so indeed, that from the kindergarten onwards it began to supersede the home as a preparation and training-ground for life. The education of girls, in particular, could not be carried on at home, unless indeed it was recognised that the girl in question was to grow up to be a spender of money—an "unproductive consumer," as the Victorian economists used to say. So the whole tendency of modern life has been to restrict home-education to the very earliest years of childhood; while the arts of daily life are neither learned nor carried on as part of the family life.

The danger in the women's share of existence has been profound. Who does not remember Caroline Helston's long dreary afternoons of needlework with her cousin Florence, over Robert's shirts? and Charlotte Brontë's impassioned outburst in *Shirley* over the lot of women, as she knew it, at the dawn of the industrial epoch. Yet in her day and class, though the women's work was not productive, it was indispensable. The proper maintenance of a household required a larger proportion of women workers than it does now, and their industry was

recompensed by a subsistence, possibly with some pocket-money in addition; for a woman on the whole was "worth her keep," as the saying went. This lot clearly was dull and deeply unsatisfactory to Charlotte Brontë; but such as it was, it was filled with genuine work, and not with imaginary duties. Seventy years have passed since then, and this class of labour is much less in demand. Caroline Helston, if she lived now-a-days would not spend her afternoons in making shirts. Fewer women are wanted to maintain the home; for half the family, either because they are educated elsewhere, or for one reason or another, seldom live in it; and the faculty most in request in a good manager is that she should be a keen and discriminating buyer. The home is, in fact, the spending department. But how about the women who want to be makers and not spenders?

Home Industries?—the very word is like a knell, for forlorn hopes! The woman who still clings fondly to the ten-thousand-year-old tradition of living in and by her own home, forgets that her market was also the home. The demand outside it, even for Mrs. Poyser's wares, according to that authority, only enabled her to pay one quarter of the rent. In preserving and baking and knitting she cannot compete with the factory. The home arts would seem to be comprised in the one art—of making one penny do the work of two. And (according to the posters), herein lies the Whole Economic Duty of Woman!

But does it? And how if the economic duty, like other patriotic duties, should lie outside the home? A learned Frenchman of science has lately declared that women's straightest and surest way to political freedom lies through production. It is certain, at any rate, that the woman who wishes to make wealth, for herself or for her country, will find ways now opening up before her that have been closed and barred hitherto. No amount of cutting down expenses will bring us through the ordeal of war, unless we are also preparing to produce—to discover and increase wealth in our country; to double and treble our home-grown food supply; to ensure that we have all the necessaries that support life; to expand our export trade when the time comes. Through production, through the positive, not the negative, side of economy, lies the real solution, the real hope of victory. Now is the day of technical training, of laboratory work, and careful preparation for the new service, so as to be ready to enter on the second stage of commercial and industrial experience, and lastly to attain the position of employer. Only a woman will discover the secret—how to employ women, which neither men nor "Government controlled" establishments have as yet learned to do properly. Perhaps they will go further yet, and with the entry of women into the higher commands of the commercial world, the worst of all kinds of waste will be stopped—the human wastage caused by predatory trade, and its evil spirit, militarism. At any rate, the new and arbitrary distinctions between men's work and women's work will tend to disappear. Nineteenth century industrialism set men and women "at cross-purposes"; let us hope that the twentieth century will bring co-operation for the greater good of humanity.

Throwing Away the Children.

Could anyone from another planet have visited this earth he must always have been struck with amazement at the utter indifference and want of consideration shown to the entire subject of motherhood by the races of mankind, whose whole existence depends on the mothers. It has taken the present colossal war to awaken the nations to a real sense of the importance of this question. In England, in many ways the most enlightened of the nations, it has always been true that we took care of our pheasants and threw away our children, and it has been difficult for the male mind to connect motherhood with children, except to assume that if the infant mortality were high it must naturally be due to the ignorance and carelessness of the mothers. But slowly, very slowly, and to a small extent, the nation is beginning to realise that the present wastage of life by war can only be made up satisfactorily if proper care and attention is given to the future mothers of the race as well as to the childhood of the nation. We are still "throwing away the children" by insufficient provision for the families of our soldiers and sailors, by driving the young children to work while their bodies are yet unfit and their minds uneducated, by overcrowding, and the neglect of inherited infectious disease. But we are damaging the future of the race still more by our treatment of the mothers, who, owing to the destruction and injuring of the young fatherhood of the nation by war, are of far more importance than even in normal times. The pressure put on the young girls who are to be the future mothers of Englishmen in the munition factories bears the gravest possible aspect when viewed in connection with this subject. However, the nation is at present forced to choose between the demands of military necessity and the demands of the future welfare of the race, and to many it seems unavoidable to sacrifice the future to the present. Nevertheless, the bill will have to be paid.

In the meantime, everything that can be done to teach and encourage the mothers, to help them to take care of their own health, and advise them how to guard that of their children, is of the utmost value. The position of working-class mothers just now calls for much sympathy. Haunted with anxiety about their absent husbands and sons, worried about the health of their overstrained girls in the ammunition factories, distracted by the difficulty of meeting the ever-increasing prices, what wonder that they are weary and depressed, often to the verge of nervous breakdown. It is to reasons like these far more than as a result of natural depravity that a great deal of the much-talked-of increased drinking among women is due.

A good deal is being done in many places by means of voluntary and municipal infant welfare centres to lighten the care of the working-class mother and provide the needed advice and instruction; but the proportion of women who visit these centres is, for many reasons, exceedingly small in proportion to the population. That the need is very great has been proved by the Motherhood Lecture Scheme organised by the Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society.

A list was compiled of the most gifted and expert women in the city who were able and willing to help in the scheme, and attractive titles to the lectures they were willing to give, and hours and days when they were free, together with their names, were printed on cards, which were then sent to all the Mothers' Meetings, Women's Adult Schools, Women's Co-operative Guilds, and other organised groups of married working women in the town. The leaders of such meetings were invited to write to the Suffrage Office, when arrangements would be made for chosen speakers to visit their meetings, and dates arranged.

A most unexpected number of such meetings have taken advantage of the offer, lectures on "The Expectant Mother" and "Sex Teaching" being chiefly in demand. It is very significant and satisfactory, in view of the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, that the working-class mothers show an increasing perception of the need for teaching and warning their young children suitably on sex questions.

Another encouraging sign of awakening is the frequent request by the women themselves for a lecture entitled "The Mind of the Child," and for another on "Difficult Children." That the mothers are feeling keenly the need of help in training and influencing their children's characters is a distinct mark of progress; and very intelligent and interesting discussions often follow these addresses.

As a concrete result of the lecture scheme, an exhibition in mothercraft, together with a competition for the mothers has been arranged, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress warmly supporting the idea. Stalls have been undertaken by the City Health and Education Departments, and others are being arranged. Anxious to make the exhibition beautiful as well as instructive, a stall containing native dresses of our Colonies, Allies, and other nations has been arranged, and also one for home-made toys; and the Secretary will be most grateful to any other Society or private friend who has any foreign costumes or ingenious home-made toys to lend. Every care will be taken of exhibits and carriage paid. The Women's Volunteer Reserve have kindly offered guards, and are also undertaking the entire management of the refreshments. A stall of village industries and cottage handicrafts will supply colour and interest.

The competition consists of the following subjects:—

Knitted vest for child under two years.	Home-made rag doll.
Infant's first nightgown.	Cooking.
Laundry work.	Two-part song, lullaby.
Darning and patching.	Letter to absent child or soldier son.
	Easy examination on home nursing.

The prizes and certificates will be given by the Lady Mayoress to the winning classes and meetings on the last day of the exhibition, which will be held in the Town Hall the third week

in May. The lecture scheme, it is hoped to continue as long as the war lasts.

The work has derived valuable help from the excellent literature of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, which is freely distributed at meetings and eagerly accepted. And a case of beautiful children's clothing from New Zealand has been an additional and delightful assistance.

As most of the lecturers are Suffragists their attitude to the woman question makes itself felt in all their speaking. The war seems to have made people's minds more receptive of the Suffragist point of view, particularly the minds of the women.

C. R.

The Work of the N.U.W.S.S. in Russia.

In normal times infant mortality is very high in Russia. Under existing conditions it is increasing at an alarming rate. The Russian Minister for Agriculture estimates the number of refugees now in Russia to be approximately 3,000,000. Their exodus was necessarily undertaken with the greatest confusion and without any organisation. In the first rush, many hundreds of children were separated from those belonging to them, and were unable to give their own names or those of the places whence they came. Many babies were born and died on the road. It was impossible to obtain milk and other suitable nourishment for the women and children. Anxiety, sorrow, and bodily fatigue brought in their train inevitable evils.

Great efforts are being made in many Russian towns to combat this infant mortality. The population of Kazan, a University town on the Volga, is 190,000. To this number has been added 5,000 refugees. When first they reached this town their plight was terrible; they encamped in the fields, and hundreds of children died from the intense cold. They are now crowded into " baraks " and miserable houses, many in underground roome and cellars.

The diet consisted chiefly of heavy black bread, only suited to healthy grown-up people who take plenty of exercise. They were herded together with men and women, and suffered physically, mentally, and morally. Disease is rife among these poor little ones. Paralysis, tuberculosis, digestive troubles of all kinds are terribly prevalent. Those who are working among them think with dread of the rapidly approaching summer, as the great heat will bring with it fresh dangers. Epidemic, infection of all kinds will appear, and already, preparations are afoot to cope with these possibilities. With the official sanction of the Governor of the Province of Kazan, the N.U.W.S.S. is responding to an urgent call for help. A children's hospital for infectious diseases, and a large out-patients' department will be established as soon as the necessary staff and equipment can be despatched. A school for mothers will be founded. It is hoped by this means to ameliorate in some measure the conditions of life under which the miserable women and children exist, to check the progress of diseases which, unarrested, would prove incurable.

Parcels have been received from the following :--

Mrs. Foster, High School for Girls (Burnley), Miss Ashton, Mrs. Kessler, Miss Dean, Miss Carnegy and Miss Dodd, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Stayner, Miss Lane, Miss E. Barker, Holt W.S.S., Anon., Mrs. Percy Thompson, Miss K. Wells, Mrs. Dudley and Miss Clarke, Mrs. Robins, Miss Crichton Stuart, Mrs. Aylmer Maude, Mrs. Robertson, Miss W. Cordner, Miss J. B. Montgomery, Miss Alice Syer, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Bond, Penrith Women's Liberal Association, Scarborough W.S.S., Miss Farthing, Shipley and Baildon W.S.S., Miss Batchelor, Miss Barneby, Miss Campbell, Miss Harker, Frimley War Depôt, Mrs. F. Jesson, Reigate W.S.S., Ascot W.S.S., Mrs. Fry, Miss Glubb, Miss Meyer, Red Cross Society (Birkenhead), Holt W.S.S., Miss Milner, Miss Stanson, Miss M. F. Thomson, Miss Gillam, Girls' High School (Nottingham), Woodseats United Working Party, Miss Edina Gubbin, Mrs. Aubrey Dowson, National Union of Trained Nurses, Mrs. Carruthers, Lady Mayoress's Work Depôt (Birmingham), Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Ramsay, Lowestoft W.S.S., The Lady Mary Murray.

Parcels should be addressed to the Hon. Equipment Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

Seventeenth List of Donations.

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Children of Lawrence Road School, Liverpool, per T. E. Shimmin, Principal	2	0	0
West Lancs, West Cheshire, and North Wales Federation (for work at Kazan) ...	200	0	0
Miss Vera Foley	1	1	0
Birmingham W.S.S.	121	13	11
Girls' Club of Leicester Municipal Technical School (Result of Entertainment) ...	5	0	0
Miss Mitchell, Collected by ...	5	0	0
	£4,522	14	9

[The Birmingham W.S.S. contribution included £92 11s. 6d., result of Mrs. Fawcett's meeting, and £24 3s. 10d. from Handsworth, in memory of Mrs. Sidney Wilkinson.]

The Hon. Sec. begs to thank all who are subscribing to this fund, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions, which should be sent to Miss Stirling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn Atkinson. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
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Contributions to the General Fund.

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Received from April 17th to 29th, 1916 :—			
Subscriptions.			
Mrs. Edwin Gray	1	0	0
Miss F. M. Alliott		10	0
Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Pilcher ...	5	0	0
Affiliation Fees.			
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St. Helens W.S.S.		15	0
Dewsbury W.S.S.	1	2	0
Central Sussex W.S.S.	3	0	0
Dunbar W.S.S.		7	0
Carnforth W.S.S.		12	6
Horsham W.S.S.	1	5	0
Yeovil W.S.S.		7	6
Chesterfield W.S.S.	1	2	6
Ilkley W.S.S.	1	6	0
Fleet W.S.S. (2nd instalment)		3	3
Skegness W.S.S.		5	0
Stirlingshire W.S.S.	1	2	6
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Miss C. E. Berridge		5	0
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Mrs. Harold Brown	1	0	0
A. M. R.		2	6
Miss Jessie G. Goodrich ...		2	6
Miss Jennie Follett		2	6
Miss E. C. Pearson	1	0	0
Miss Sarah L. Joseph		14	0
Mrs. Amy Holland	25	0	0
Mr R Monty Stevenson ...	5	0	0
Miss A. J. Trigger ...		10	0
Miss Florence Clayton		5	0
Miss C. M. Whitehead		5	0
Miss E. M. Rope	1	0	0
Mrs. Ingham Baker		10	0
Mrs. W. R. Mitchell		10	0
	£1,245	14	11

IMPORTANT.

Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.

Cheques should be crossed.

Postal Orders should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

Treasury Notes should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.

If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

At the gathering of Federation Secretaries at the Office of The Common Cause, last month, several useful suggestions were made for increasing the circulation of the paper and bringing the activities of the N.U. before a wider public, and among them were the following :—

1. That Secretaries should provide their local libraries with a free copy. (Birmingham Society has a magnificent record, as it supplies twenty-three libraries in its district weekly. Can any Society beat this?)

2. Copies of the paper should be sent by all Secretaries to the various clubs, restaurants, and waiting-rooms in their districts.

3. Members should ask their doctors and dentists to lay a copy on their tables.

4. Every member should buy an additional copy to post abroad to a soldier at the front, or to a man in the fleet, or send to friends in our Overseas Dominions, or in neutral countries.

We are confident that this will be money well spent, as so many letters of appreciation have been received from readers in India, South Africa, Canada, and other parts of the world.

5. Members who have friends working in Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. huts, hostels, and canteens are asked to communicate with them, and let us know whether they would be willing to receive The Common Cause for their reading-rooms. We appeal for members to pay for subscriptions to supply these huts, and Miss Stirling kindly consented to start the fund :—

Miss Stirling, one subscription for Y.W.C.A.,					8s. 8d.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6s. 6d.
Miss D. Browne	,,	,,	,,		£1

Clothing from New Zealand

Cases of infants' and children's clothing have been received from the Royal New Zealand Society for the Welfare of Women and Children of Auckland, Ashburton, Christchurch, Hastings, Motucka, Napier, Nelson, Oamaru, Timaru, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, and from the Otago Patriotic Association, Dunedin. They have been sent in response to an appeal for help from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, signed by Lady French, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and Lady Frances Balfour. Many cases have been addressed to Lady French, who

Free by Post

How To Make and Bake Home Made Bread

BY HELEN EDDEN

(Member of the Food and Cookery Association).

Owing to the withdrawal of labour, the bakers of London and, indeed, throughout the country, are apprehensive as to the future supply of bread. Many small bakers have closed down, and the big bread companies have experienced great difficulty in meeting the demand, owing to the shortage of skilled labour. It is suggested that a remedy might be found in housewives reverting to the old practice of baking their own bread. In any event the situation would be eased.

Vide DAILY PRESS.

Full instructions as to the making and baking of Bread at home, together with some practical suggestions as to the best way to make Home-made Jam and Marmalade, are contained in this valuable little book. It will be sent free by post on application (a postcard will do) to:—

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION
47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

B.44.

lives in the country, and this caused some confusion, but Lady French has authorised the N.U.W.S.S. to undertake the distribution for her.

From the beginning of May to the end of the year thirty cases have been received, and the clothes distributed to maternity centres, baby clinics, schools for mothers, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, mothers' welcomes, mothers' guilds, health societies in all parts of London, in Bradford, Manchester, Bristol, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, Worcester, Batley, Stockport, Mansfield, Reigate, Accrington, Scarborough, Saxmundham, Ventnor, Chatham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Cardiff, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Longton, and Ramsgate, and we have had letters of warm appreciation of the kind thoughts of the donors from every centre. Here are a few extracts from letters, which will give some idea of the gratitude with which these bountiful gifts have been received :—

From Chiswick Centre (London) :—

"One young mother was just bathing her fortnight-old babe when I went in, and as she dressed him in the well-made, sensible little garments she expressed her gratitude to the kind donors across the sea. I found only one sailor's wife in our district—alas! she is a widow now, her husband having been lost at the Dardanelles. It happened that her sister, a very young mother, whose husband had volunteered but had been judged unfit for service, had twins the other week, and part of the little trousseau had been given to her. I felt sure the donors would not mind my last bundle going to this somewhat overwhelmed young mother, although her husband has not been accepted for service.

"In our district there have been several cases of twins born while the father was in camp or at the Front, and there the little garments have been doubly welcome.

"The mother of a dear, wee boy named Herbert Kitchener Brown, whose father sent word from the trenches that he was to be so baptised, has had several of the garments.

"Another mother of twins, whose father has not yet seen them, he also being in the trenches, was very delighted with the timely help of the garments."

From Chatham S. & S. F. A. :—

"We have had two very interesting cases, both of them being wives of soldiers whom we have been able to help with socks, knitted vests, and warm little petticoats. The clothes are beautifully made, and were tied up daintily in little bundles, and it has caused great joy to the mothers to receive these welcome bundles. We are gradually getting through the stock, and as member of the Ladies' Committee of the above Association, I shall be very glad if you would convey, on behalf of the Committee, our grateful thanks to the ladies of New Zealand for their very useful and welcome present of clothes."

From Holborn and Finsbury (London) :—

"Wife of Private ———. They were engaged to be married when the war broke out, but, I regret to say, in the rush of those first days of the war, the man never went through the marriage ceremony. He was sent to France, and she struggled on at home till February; then he returned home wounded, and to find her almost starving. The case had never come to us, because the man was so ashamed and miserable at what he had done that he would not show her up. He had sent her all the money he could privately. On finding her in the above state and shortly expecting a child, he deserted and went to work. He was found and imprisoned, and is still in prison. In his great straits he wrote to us. We went at once to her, and found an absolutely bare room. The baby was born in March, and a whole set of clothes sent to this child, which otherwise would have really had nothing!"

From Wandsworth (London) :—

"Everybody greatly admired the lovely, soft flannel, quite different from anything to be bought here. They also remarked on the size of the head flannels, and the width of the back flannels. ('No skimping out there,' one of them said.) The tiny flannel jacket, especially the pink ones with the woollen crochet work round, were simply loved. One bundle was given to a poor woman, the mother of eight children, who was in bed with a new baby (No. 9) when she heard of the death of her dearly loved husband."

From Camden Town :—

"Besides the actual material benefit, I have found the history of the clothes helpful to the recipients, and I make a point of explaining to the women that these clothes were given by the women of Otago, New Zealand, on purpose for the soldiers' wives, in sympathy with them. In this way I can give not only clothes, but comfort; many a nice woman declines when she feels she *could* manage without, but accepts gratefully as a gift from New Zealand.

"The fathers come home on short leave often at these critical times, and they are so grateful to see their little ones with just this touch of extra comfort, and their wives saved the anxious worry—how to get enough clothes for baby.

"I have been to see a poor man left with young children and a girl of fifteen only, the eldest. The mother has lately died, and the two elder boys are soldiers. It is so nice to think I can, through the kind thought of New Zealand women, comfort those people, as I have still some of those lovely warm petticoats you sent me for the little one, and a suit for the big girl who is mothering the home so well."

From Scarborough :—

"A French girl (only nineteen), who married an Englishman in New York. He threw up his post, and she did likewise (she was earning £5 a week), and he enlisted. She was delighted with the gift of baby clothes, and wrote a pathetic letter, saying that the gift made her feel she had friends, whereas before she felt such a stranger in our land."

G. W. Evans.

LAMP DAY.

What is your part in Lamp Day, Friday, May 12th?

Are you (1) Helping to sell the miniature Lamp badges?
(2) Helping inside a Depôt?
(3) Distributing leaflets or exhibiting a poster?

Or have you sent a donation (no matter how small) to the Hon. Treasurers

The Duchess of Marlborough,
The Lady Cowdray,
The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves,
at 58, Victoria Street, S.W.?

"Lamp Day" is on the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birthday (the "Lady of the Lamp"), so that the date is a peculiarly appropriate one, linking the work of an able woman in the past with the steady endeavour of women of to-day to be no less worthy in their country's service.

For some thirty miles around and all over London the little commemorative emblems will be for sale, and many members of the N.U.W.S.S. propose coming up to London for the day to aid this appeal. Additional helpers are specially needed for the City.

The proceeds of Lamp Day will benefit the Women's Service Bureau of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, the British Women's Hospital (Star and Garter), and the Women's Emergency Corps.

For general information on "Lamp Day," apply to Miss Olive Robinson, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	106,404	8	7½
Further donations received to April 27th, 1916 :—			
*Per Mrs. Campbell: Result of Jumble Sale (Serbian Refugees, Corsica)	43	1	0
*Farnham and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Patterson, Hon. Treas.: Miss M. Brady (Serbians)	6	6	
*Birmingham W.S.S., per Mrs. Reid, Hon. Treas.: Proceeds of Lectures in aid of S.W.H.	3	17	6
Mrs. J. Neile Barclay, Sydney, per Miss A. M. Barclay ...	2	2	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees of Messrs. A. H. M'Intosh & Co., Ltd., Victoria Cabinet Works, Kirkcaldy	3	13	6
*Per Miss Bury: Collected in Messrs. Barry, Ostlere, & Shepherd's Works, Kirkcaldy	5	14	8
Per E. D. J. Robertson, Esq.: Miss Hamilton (6s.) (four weeks), *Employees of Messrs. Muir & Co. (15s. 6d.), *Employees of Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy (£13 6s. 5d.), *Employees, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2 10s. 11d.), Employees, Messrs. Blackwood Bros. & Co. (£2 14s. 6d.), Employees, Messrs. W. & A. Smith, per Miss Reid (£1 16s.)	21	9	4
*Per Mrs. Jamieson: Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Turnbull (for "Coates Crescent" Bed)	1	0	0
Per Mrs. King: Messrs. Amies & Co., Stafford	10	0	
Per Miss May Simson: Collection at Dr. Inglis's Meeting, Gorgie Church Hall, per J. Aitchison, Esq.	7	4	3
Employees, Carron Co., Carron Works, Falkirk, Foundry and Engineering Dept., per Rev. J. Fairley, Esq. (to name "The Carron Workmen's Bed, Royaumont, 6 months)	25	0	0
Avonbank Co-op. Society, Ltd.	2	2	0
*Masters and Boys of Glasgow Academy, Glasgow, per E. Temple, Headmaster	2	5	3
*Per J. Morison, Esq., c/o C. R. Cowie & Co., Rangoon: Collected in Burma (£23 6s. 8d. from the Highland Co. of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles)	50	0	0
*Norwich W.S.S. (to name "Norwich W.S.S." Bed for 6 months, Salonika), per Miss Dunlop, Hon. Treas., Eastern Counties Federation	25	0	0
*Per Miss Aspinwall, Hon. Treas., Dunbar W.S.S.: Proceeds of Play got up by Catherine Cockburn Millar, Muriel E. Morris, Gladys A. Eadie, and Betty Kirk ...	7	6	
Total	£106,598	2	1½

* Denotes further donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further subscriptions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Carron Workmen's (Royaumont, 6 months)	Employees, Carron Co., Falkirk, per Rev. J. Fairley, Manse of Larbert.
"Norwich W.S.S." (Salonika, 6 months)	Norwich, W.S.S., per Miss Dunlop, Hon. Treas., Eastern Counties Fed., New Hall, Standon, nr. Ware, Herts.

Equipment.

The Equipment Secretary has been very busy completing the equipment for another Unit, the destination of which is not yet fixed, and the supplies of linen and blankets are quite exhausted. We would be grateful for the replenishing of our stores with the undermentioned articles :—

Sheets and pillowcases.
Blankets (white and coloured, not knitted, as already have a large number in hand).
Towels—huckaback, Turkish, and kitchen.
Cotton day shirts.
Ward shoes with strong soles.
Handkerchiefs, white and coloured.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee for the S.W. Hospitals.

The satisfactory results of the several recent activities of the above Committee prove that our Hospital Scheme for the Allies gains steadily in favour. A few weeks ago the Committee had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Elsie Inglis and Dr. Alice Hutchison to a reception in the MacLellan Galleries, when a large and much interested audience listened to the two so different speeches telling of the work done by the four hospitals established in Serbia. Both the doctors impressed upon their listeners that they felt it a privilege to be able to do this work for the Serbians, and that when required, this work so suddenly and disastrously stopped, would again be undertaken. A collection of over £88 was taken at the end of the reception. Then followed quickly the Glasgow Flag Day for our hospitals. Mrs. Dunlop, wife of the Lord Provost, kindly acted as convener, and, with some forty superintendents of districts, the work was undertaken. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the day was the splendid turn-out of three of the fire-engine motors by the kind permission of the fire-master. The superintendent and firemen accompanying each motor did excellent collecting by means of helmets and fire-pails, and the band of the "United Co-operative Society of Bakers," which stirred the passers-by to give not only once, but twice of their pennies. Another useful piece of help was the showing of slides, advertising our Flag Day, in picture-houses, some seventy-five in all being shown. And best of all, the sun shone out of a clear blue sky which had been sourly black and rainy for weeks. When late at night the "volunteers" in the British Linen Bank, busy counting the piles of pennies, silver, and gold, announced the result was well over £1,700, everyone present felt that Glasgow had once again testified its approval of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MEETINGS, SALES, &C.—Since her return from Serbia Miss Meta Kerr, a member of Dr. Hutchison's Unit, has addressed many meetings. Recently Mrs. Stirling Cochrane House, Milliken, assisted by Miss Barclay, of Clippews, gave an "At Home and Sale," at which Miss Kerr related the interesting experiences of her Unit in Serbia. This resulted in a donation of £65 being sent our Hon. Treasurer, Miss M. C. Morrison. Again, in AIRDRIE, Miss Kerr spoke at a Sale organised by Mrs. Mitchell, a new and enthusiastic member of the Joint Committee, who has now sent in the handsome donation of over £155, ensuring "Airdrie Beds" in France and Salonika. From Airdrie, too, comes the result of a Flag Day organised by Mrs. Frew, another member, which result guarantees the continuance of the "Airdrie Tent" named last year in Dr. Louise MacIlroy's Unit.

Other members have been equally busy, and from Ayr, Motherwell, Strathaven, Castle Douglas, &c., &c., have come the proceeds of Flag Day and Sales of Sorts. An interesting donation is coming, as the result of a meeting, from "the Glasgow Jewish Literary and Social Society" to name a bed for a year in France.

Whilst donations from the working-men of the shipyards of Messrs. Alexander Stephen & Sons, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, ensure the bed names of "Linthouse" and of "Harland & Wolff," respectively, in our hospitals abroad.

Under the auspices of the Glasgow Suffrage Society a very successful public meeting was held on the evening of March 23rd to welcome Dr. Elsie Inglis and Dr. Alice Hutchison. The Right Hon. the Lord Provost Dunlop presided, and was supported by an influential platform party. Over and above the sale of tickets a collection taken amounted to over £25. Much satisfaction was felt regarding the speech of the Lord Provost, who expressed his admiration for the Suffragists who have inaugurated and carried out their hospital scheme so successfully.

Cupar.

At a meeting of the Committee, held on April 7th, the Secretary (Miss Davidson) stated that she had received from Miss Thomson, Strathmiglo, for the relief of Serbians, a donation of £7 12s. 6d., the proceeds of a whist drive. It was decided to add this to the money raised by the recent jumble sale, thus bringing the amount up to a sum of £31, and therewith to endow and part equip, for six months, a bed in the Scottish Women's Hospital for Serbian Refugees at Ajaccio, in Corsica, the bed to be named "Cupar and Strathmiglo" Bed.

A letter was read from Mr. Peddie, Secretary to the local Association for the Co-ordination of Voluntary Workers, intimating that he had received a requisition from the Director-General (Sir Edward Ward), authorising him to forward six hundred pairs of socks to the Scottish Women's Hospital at Salonika (attached to the French Expeditionary Force). The local Committee desired this gift to be sent in the name of the Cupar Women's Suffrage Society.

Gourock.

The annual business meeting was held on April 13th, and the reports submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer showed that the energies of the Society for the past year have been mainly devoted to the collection of funds for the Scottish Women's Hospitals. By means of a house to house collection, a concert, and a public meeting addressed by Nurse Barr, a Gourock lady who worked with the S.W.H. in Serbia, returning home through the mountains of Albania, and who is now with the Serbian refugees in Corsica, a sum of about £85 was raised. In addition to this, the Society received a cheque for almost £40 from the Royal Torpedo Factory, whom they approached on behalf of the Hospitals. These sums have enabled the Society to continue the endowment of a bed at Royaumont for the second and third periods of six months, and to endow two beds in Corsica for a period of six months each. In addition to this, a bed was previously endowed for a year in Serbia, so that in all the Gourock Society has contributed £175 to the Hospitals since their inception.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MAY 5th.

Hampstead—Annual Meeting at 92, Fellows Road, N.W. (by kind permission of Mrs. Park) 3.0

MAY 8th.

Birmingham—Saltley Co-operative Guild Motherhood—Miss Palmer on "The Mind of the Child" 3.0

Birmingham—St. Mary's Aston Motherhood—Mrs. Hothan Cadbury 3.0

MAY 9th.

Birmingham—Cotteridge School for Mothers—Miss Bett—Mrs. Ring 4.30

Purley—Friends' Meeting House, Downshire Road—Miss Geraldine Cooke on "The Work of the Russian Maternity Unit"—Chair, Mrs. Arkwright—Visitors will be welcome 3.15

MAY 10.

Birmingham—Sterchley Adult School Motherhood—Mrs. Ring 7.30

MAY 12th.

Bristol At 40, Park Street—Lecture by Miss Thompson on "Spending and Saving in War Time" 7.30

MAY 18th.

Leamington—At 35, Warwick Street, a Meeting will be held—Speaker, Miss Margesson—Subject, "Women on the Land" 3.0

MAY 20th.

Huddersfield—Annual Meeting at the Temperance Hall—Speaker, Dr. Lilian Chesney—Chair, Miss Siddon, J.P., President—Tea at 5 p.m. Meeting at 7.0

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MAY 5th.—Godalming—A Lecture will be given by Dr. Alice Hutchison, at Prior's Field, to the Pupils and Friends (by kind permission of Mrs. Burton Brown).

MAY 9th.—Dorking—Dr. Hutchison will lecture at the Public Hall—Mrs. Chapman, Leatherhead, in the Chair 3.0

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48a, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S Scottish Women's Hospitals 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30; and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street—May 10th 3.0

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3.0—6.0

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Farnham—At Bourne Lodge—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit On Thursday, at 2.45—4.15

Hastings—At the Suffrage Club—A Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday, 2.30—6.0

Highgate—At 25, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited every 3rd Friday 3.0—6.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41, Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Lowestoft—For the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit—Every Monday alternately—Miss Coates, 61, London Road—North, Mrs. Drummond, 32, Kirkley Park Road 2.30

Paddington—22, Kildare Terrace, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Mrs. Barstow)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Monday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting Every Thursday, 2.30

Southampton—Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road—Hostess, Mrs. Farquharson Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.30

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.0—4.30

Wakefield—St. John's Institute—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make sand bags Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

Hospital Garments Every Wednesday, 2.30

COMING EVENTS.

A series of lectures on Sex Education will be given by Norah Marsh, B.Sc., at The Burlington Girls' School, Old Burlington Street, Piccadilly, W., on Fridays, May 12th, 19th, 26th, and June 2nd., at 6 p.m.

Tickets for the course, 3s. 6d., or single lectures, 1s., from The International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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ALL PARCELS receive offer or cash, by return post.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

BIRTH.

HANDLEY-READ.—On Good Friday, at 67, Brunswick-place, Hove, to Q.-M. Sgt. Instructor (M.G.C.) E. Handley-Read, B.B.A., and Eva Handley-Read, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. & S., of 2, Harley-place, W., of a son.

HELP WANTED.

EMPTY Coffee or Cigar Tins, or Boxes with Lids, as Collecting Boxes for Women's Service "Lamp Day."—Please send Countess Brassey, 24, Park-lane.

ADOPTION.

LADY wanted to adopt healthy BOY BABY, 1 month old; refined mother; sad circumstances.—Write for full particulars to Box 5,793, COMMON CAUSE Office.

POSITIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, with knowledge of accounts, required by New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage.—Apply 8, Park-mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, Lady Parlourmaid for country house, good salary, congenial company, comfortable conditions.—Box 5,769, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED, for forward movement in rescue work, a lady-gardener to teach gardening and poultry farming in a training school in Hampshire; salary according to qualifications.—Apply in the first instance to Dr. Helen Wilson, Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.

[Continued on page 56.

Continued from page 55.

WOMAN BAKER.

WANTED.—Woman Baker, in small bakery, to take place of Foreman who is called up.—Apply Mackridge & Sons, Whitby, Yorkshire.

CARPENTRY.

TRY THE WOMAN WAR-TIME CARPENTER.—Estimates free for window-sashes, locks, electrical work, &c.—Mrs. A. Brown, 5, Palmer-st., Westminster, S.W.

BOOKS.

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM,
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Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our Mechanical Class Rooms which are fully equipped for practical training. Recommended by members of the Woman's Emergency Corps and late pupils.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches Women Students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 8, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6949.

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MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

Telephone: Regent 774.
MISS E. M. STEAR,
29, St. James's St., S.W. (corner of Piccadilly).
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MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FRNDE. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
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Printed (and the Trade supplied) by the NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, THE COMMON CAUSE PUBLISHING CO. LTD., and Published at 14, Great Smith St., Westminster. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.